

## **FY2010 IDAHO TITLE V DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM NARRATIVE**

### **Introduction**

The Title V program supports comprehensive prevention programs and Idaho maintains a strong partnership with other state agencies and counties to address juvenile at-risk behavior. During the past 30 years, research has identified precursors of juvenile delinquency and violence, or risk and protective factors that reduce the effects of exposure to risks. Idaho's Title V Program focuses on these risk and protective factors.

Title V funding through OJJDP provides the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections a partnership with other prevention funding sources including Safe and Drug Free Schools, Highway Safety, Prevention of Substance Abuse, and Byrne funding. A Strategic Prevention Planning Committee works to support communities to reduce risks and enhance protective factors. The Committee has adopted the Communities that Care model which is directly correlated to the approach Idaho has used for the Title V program. IDJC partners with key agencies such as the Department of Health and Welfare to train communities, collect and analyze data, and establish priorities.

### **1. Estimated Number of Subgrants to be Awarded:**

Idaho anticipates an award of \$33,486 in FY2010 for Title V. It is estimated that at least one subgrant will be awarded with these funds.

### **2. Plan to Reach out to Eligible Units of Local Government (ULG):**

**A.** Describe how the state determines and certifies new ULGs' status of compliance with the four core requirements.

The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections annually inspects and monitors facilities holding juveniles throughout the state to certify their compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002. Applicants understand eligibility to Title V funding is based on compliance with these requirements and must request certification of compliance from the Compliance Monitor. Greatly increased monitoring activities in 2009-2010 of adult lockups and court holding facilities have resulted in increased awareness of technical aspects of the core requirements.

**B.** Describe how the state plans to make competitive awards to eligible ULGs.

Idaho will administer a community training and technical assistance process to help communities complete the planning phase of comprehensive delinquency prevention. All eligible communities in Idaho may apply to participate in the community training. Communities that complete the training and technical assistance will be eligible to apply

for Title V funds to implement comprehensive delinquency prevention plans through a competitive grant competitions.

Eligible applicants will be notified of funding guidelines through a Grant Announcement publication and applicants must comply with relevant submission requirements. Proposals will be reviewed by the Grants Committee of the Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC), and will be based on objective criteria and funding decisions will be made at its September meeting.

### **3. Subgrant Award Assurances:**

**A. Subaward selection:** IDJC requires applicants to employ evidence-based strategies and informs applicants of this requirement in the Grant Announcement. Applicants must have completed Title V Community Training that includes: Community Team Orientation, Community Data Collection and Analysis, Plan and Program Development, and Evaluation and Performance Measurement.

Communities that complete the training and technical assistance will have collected, reviewed, and analyzed local data to develop their comprehensive delinquency prevention plan. Applicants for Title V funding must demonstrate that their plan is data driven and that proposed programming is evidence-based and will impact the identified priority risk factors.

Idaho uses OJJDP's Model Programs Guide as the primary resource for applicant training and to categorize proposed programs.

#### **B. Performance Measurement Data Collection:**

The Idaho Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) is dedicated to the collection, analysis, and reporting of valid data to evaluate and improve juvenile justice programming funded through Title V.. IDJC requires sub-grantees to collect data on all performance measures required by OJJDP so there are consistent measures across funding streams. Sub-grantees may track additional measures relevant to local stakeholders. All sub-grantees follow the guidelines described below:

1. Grant applicants are informed of data collection responsibilities in the application process and describe a strategy to meet these responsibilities.
2. Grant reviewers verify strategies are achievable and effective. Pre-award negotiations or special conditions are implemented as needed.
3. IDJC staff provide training to all new grantees.
4. Grant recipients submit data to IDJC on a quarterly basis.
5. IDJC staff review quarterly reports, verify data, and provide technical assistance to grantees to ensure valid data.
6. IDJC staff enter data into the DCTAT reporting system annually to ensure consistent reporting across sub-grantees.
7. IDJC staff attach DCTAT reports to the GMS system and submit to OJJDP annually, or as requested.

The Idaho Title V Prevention Policy Board has chosen to concentrate on the Delinquency Prevention Program Area. All Title V applicants must focus on programs to prevent or reduce the incidence of delinquent acts and youth at risk.

#### **4. Plans for Ongoing Monitoring of and Support for Title V Local Sub-recipients:**

Idaho employs a comprehensive monitoring strategy to track fiscal and programmatic activities. IDJC staff research sub-recipient organizations and identify potential risk factors that may include findings in annual audits, qualifications of administrative staff, and organizational track record for managing grants, financial capacity, insurance coverage, and others. Sub-recipients are required to provide source documentation for all grant expenditures prior to reimbursement, as well as quarterly progress and financial reports that allow staff to assess strengths of the program and any technical assistance needs they may have to assure success. On-site visits are conducted for all new sub-recipients at approximately six (6) months unless there are indications that additional assistance is necessary. Further on-site visits are coordinated based on prevalent risk factors or other needs for technical assistance or oversight. IDJC staff provide ongoing support to sub-recipients through regular telephone calls and emails and notifications of training, news, or events that may be beneficial.

#### **5. Coordination Between Title V and Other Prevention Efforts in the State:**

The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections participates on the Idaho Strategic Prevention Planning Committee led by the Office of Drug Policy. The committee is developing a strategic plan based on the Communities that Care model. The committee includes members of community coalitions, various state agencies, higher education, and others. Committee members work to model collaboration and coordination. In the meetings, agencies provide information regarding ongoing training, funding resources and current program developments. Committee members participate on advisory boards of other agencies to ensure coordination of services and sharing of information.

#### **6. Collecting and sharing juvenile justice information:**

a. Juvenile justice information is gathered and shared between agencies through a variety of means including management information systems, collaborative projects, and ongoing research between agencies. The Idaho Supreme Court administers the Idaho Statewide Trial Court Automation Records System (ISTARS) that incorporates all civil and criminal court records. The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections administers the Idaho Juvenile Offender System (IJOS) that incorporates information on juvenile offenders. The Idaho State Police track NIBRS data and publish links and information on their website. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare administers community surveys using the Communities that Care model to assess risk factors. IDHW also collects and publishes data on vital statistics. The Idaho State Department of Education tracks data on substance abuse and school safety through the Safe and Drug Free Schools program. These information systems are available and shared among agencies to allow

for deeper analysis and longitudinal study. Community risk factors are identified through these information sharing systems.

The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission uses data from the sources listed previously to develop the three year plan. Juvenile Justice District Councils collect and analyze data within each of the seven judicial districts to identify trends and establish priorities. These priorities are incorporated in the statewide plan to support local units of government in their efforts to develop comprehensive delinquency plans on a community level.

b. The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) has been identifying indicators for which data can be collected uniformly at a local level to provide standard and comparable information on risk factors for youth. The Idaho Strategic Prevention Planning Committee is working closely with SEOW to address challenges regarding the availability of data, consistency of data, and other critical barriers to information-sharing.

Idaho courts, the Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW), and the Department of Juvenile Corrections share information on a request basis; and recent changes to Rule 19 created a platform for cross system collaboration between IDHW, IDJC, and Courts. State and county agencies are working through nuances of Rule 19 and are addressing training and implementation issues.

Confidentiality and information-sharing between agencies is an ongoing challenge and potential barrier. IDJC is currently reviewing confidentiality concerns to ensure compliance with the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Another barrier to information-sharing is the challenge of maintaining current contact information for community coalitions. The Office of Drug Policy has accepted the task of identifying coalitions and updating contact information to improve information-sharing.

## **7. SMART**

Idaho accessed the smart system on January 19, 2010 to support the statewide Prevention Policy Board in the development of this application as well as the Title II Plan Update. The SMART system is a component of the required Title V Community Training for communities interested in delinquency prevention funding. Improvements in the SMART system are helping it become a useful and relevant tool.